



Gen. O. O. Howard

DURING the latter part of the war, in 1864, and until its close, in 1865, I was connected with the armies under Gen. Sherman, usually designated the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Ohio, wrote Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard. The campaigns were exceedingly active. From Chattanooga to Atlanta Sherman's soldiers were under fire every day, except the three just before crossing the Etowah, for 113 days. There was not a day or night in which there were no soldiers slain. The screeching shells burst over our heads while we were sleeping, but, wonderful to tell, the soldiers had become so used to this conflict that they lost very little sleep in consequence of the fitful and random firing at night.

In that period of 113 days there were 19 sizable battles fought. In one attack I made at Pickett's Mill I lost 800 killed and three times as many wounded within the space of 15 minutes. At night I sat among the wounded and realized something of the horrors of war. It seems to me today as I think of it like a terrible nightmare, but it was a more terrible reality, which I will not attempt to describe.

Without further detail, imagine the joy that came over the armies of Sherman as they gathered about Raleigh, N. C., in 1866, and were told that Lee had surrendered and that Grant had sent Lee's soldiers home to begin life anew; that Johnston had surrendered on the same terms as Lee and all that belonged to Slocum's, Schofield's and Howard's armies were to march on the morrow toward Washington, the capital of the nation, soon to be mustered out of service and then to go home. I remember the sudden depression at the news of Lincoln's death; but still this going home produced too great a joy to keep ever this catastrophe of their heavy loss very long before their minds. They marched habitually at 20 miles a day from Raleigh to Richmond, and never seemed weary at the close of any day's march—the camp fire was bright, the old songs were sung over and over again and the comradeship knitted during the war would never cease—it was at its best when the word "peace" filled all the air.

I know that we were proud when we marched past the president of the United States in our last great review; but as I remember it, it was a fearful pride even then. A regiment had gone out 1,000 strong; it had been recruited and re-recruited; it had been veteranized and added to in other ways; and now it was bringing home less than 300 of all the men who had gone out from that section of the country from which it had come. The joy of going home for the 300 was great, but it was a fearful joy the in-

stant one thought of the 800 or more who could not go home, who never did go home, who were buried somewhere in the broad land over which the 300 had marched, and too often with a headpiece marked "Unknown."

After the war I stood in the large cemetery near Murfreesboro, Tenn., with Gen. R. B. Hayes (afterward president) and Mrs. Hayes. I remember how Mrs. Hayes, who was an exceedingly handsome woman, looked up into the faces of the general and myself as her large, dark, speaking eyes were flooded with tears, when she said: "Just look there, that plot of ground is covered with headstones marked 'Unknown.' Unknown, unknown," she repeated, "and yet he gave his life that his country might live!"

It was a touching picture, but every time I think of it I say to myself: "Really, that 'unknown' soldier, apparently unknown, recorded unknown, was not really unknown. Somebody knew him. His comrades knew him. A mother, a sister, a wife and children, if he had them, knew him. There is a better record somewhere than that in the soldiers' cemetery." Our faith is so strong that we all believe in the resurrection and in the future life and have a great satisfaction in feeling that no sacrifices and particularly not that of life itself for duty, for what one sincerely believes to be duty, has ever been or ever will be made in vain.

The saddest pictures of all, to my mind, are those connected with a losing battle like that of Fredericksburg, and still more that of Chancellorsville. At Fredericksburg the army of Burnside went straight forward to its own destruction. The lines of Lee, half encircling Burnside's points of attack, were complete. It was like a trap into which an animal deliberately puts his feet. We sprang the trap, and it is a wonder that Lee had not dealt with Burnside's army as the sturdy Thomas dealt with Hood's at Nashville.

Gen. Couch was standing by my side in the steeple of a church, near the close of that battle, where we together were taking a fresh reconnaissance, when I noticed that his voice trembled as he spoke to me. He said: "Oh, Gen. Howard, look there! Look there! See the ground covered with the boys in blue, and all to no purpose."

After we had returned, all of us who could return, to the other shore of the Rappahannock, the depression of the soldiers was greater than at any other time during the war. We could hardly speak to each other. Now, after years, we can recognize the fact that our grief was balanced by the joy of the confederates over a great victory, and yet not a decisive one, gained by them.

At a moderate calculation there were sent into eternity more than a million of men, who left home in the prime of health and in strength; more than a million of souls by the terrible conflict. For one, I am glad, indeed, that there is an effort on foot to settle difficulties without bloodshed. Of course, the waste of human life is not all of it. There is in every war a waste of possession, a destruction of property and a degradation of character hard to avoid at the best. I know that there are some things worse than death. I know that the union of our states was worth all that it cost, and I know that, humanly speaking, it was necessary that we should be purged as by fire; but is it not wise now to do all that we can to hold up to the world the blessings of a great peace; even the peace that passeth understanding, which never must exclude any of the noblest qualities of a womanly woman or a manly man?

A soul full of memorial greetings to all our sorrowing comrades of the civil war.

THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS

CONDENSED NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The Most Important Items Gathered From Each Day's Session of Senate and House.

Sang While Waiting.
Washington, D. C.—During a fruitless wait for a quorum in the house, the members amused themselves by indulging in song. The strains of "Home, Sweet Home," "Way Down Upon the Suwannee River" and "My Old Kentucky Home," begun by some members on the Democratic side were caught up by others on both sides of the chamber and echoed through the building. The members after each selection liberally applauded themselves, while the occupants of the galleries enjoyed the novelty of the occasion.

To Print Conference Proceedings.
Washington, D. C.—A concurrent resolution was passed by the house Tuesday providing for the printing of 100,000 copies of the proceedings of the recent conference of governors at the White House to consider measures for the conservation of the natural resources.

Thirty-Seven Treaties Approved.
Washington, D. C.—With little discussion and less publicity, the United States senate has at this session placed its approval on 37 treaties—more in number, if not in importance than had been ratified during the 20 years preceding.

Passed Child Law Bill.
Washington, D. C.—By unanimous consent the house Monday agreed to the senate amendments to the bill regulating child labor in the District of Columbia, the effect of which action was to send the bill to the president for signature.

To Open More Land.
Washington, D. C.—The house Tuesday passed the senate bill authorizing the sale of a portion of the surplus and unallotted lands in the Cheyenne river and Standing Rock Indian reservations in North Dakota and South Dakota.

Pension Bill Passed.
Washington, D. C.—The house late Monday agreed to the conference report on the pension appropriation bill, and thus another of the large supply measures was made ready for the president's signature.

An Expensive Trip.
Washington, D. C.—Approximately \$5,000,000 is the estimate of the cost of the coal consumed by the Atlantic battleship fleet when it will have finished its cruise around the world.

Last Big Supply Bill Passed.
Washington, D. C.—The great sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying a total of about \$120,000,000, was passed by the senate Thursday.

THAW CASE IS WITHDRAWN.

Wife of Stanford White's Slayer Remains Loyal to Husband.

New York.—Evelyn Nesbit-Thaw through her counsel Tuesday withdrew the suit which she instituted some time ago for the annulment of her marriage to H. K. Thaw. The motion for withdrawal was sanctioned by Referee Deyo who had been appointed by the court to take testimony in the proceeding and the case was declared discontinued without costs to either party to the suit. Immediately following the dismissal of the action, Daniel O'Reilly, personal counsel for Mrs. Thaw, issued a statement in which he declared that Mrs. Thaw had been an unwilling party to the proceedings from the first. It was only because of pressure on the part of her husband's relatives that she had any part in such a proceeding, said Mr. O'Reilly, and that she withdrew the action because she believes her husband's present position demands her loyalty.

Mr. O'Reilly declined to give the name of the relative who had brought persuasion to bear on her to institute the proceedings for the annulment of the marriage.

Franklin Bartlett, counsel for Mrs. William Thaw, made denial Tuesday night to Lawyer O'Reilly's statement that Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit-Thaw had made application for any annulment of marriage in response to pressure brought by relatives.

Lightning Interrupts Funeral.
Muncie, Ind.—While the funeral services of Mrs. John A. Losh were being held in the Friends church at Cammack, five miles west of this city, late Tuesday afternoon, a bolt of lightning struck the church steeple, tore a hole through the roof, destroyed a part of the belfry and injured several persons.

A Kansas Memorial Day Proclamation.
Topeka, Kan.—Gov. Hoch issued his Memorial day proclamation Tuesday.

THE NEW BISHOPS.

Election of the Methodist Conference Comes to An End.

Baltimore, Md.—The Episcopal election of the Methodist Episcopal conference of 1908 is now a matter of history and when announcement was made late Tuesday of the selection of the eighth and last bishop, very many of the delegates heaved sighs of relief.

The new bishops, in the order of their election and the number of votes each received on the electing ballot, are as follows:

Rev. Dr. W. F. Anderson of New York, secretary of the board of education, Freedmen's Aid and Sunday Schools, 548 votes; Rev. Dr. J. L. Neulson, professor in Nast Theological seminary, Berea, O., 540 votes; Rev. Dr. W. A. Quayle, pastor of St. James church, Chicago, 519 votes; Rev. Dr. Charles W. Smith, editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, 511 votes; Rev. Dr. Wilson S. Lewis, president of Morningside college, Sioux City, Ia., 524 votes; Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Hughes, president of Depauw university, Greencastle, Ind., 511 votes; Rev. Dr. Robert McIntyre, pastor of the First church, Los Angeles, Cal., 514 votes, and Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan church, Washington, D. C., 493 votes. The last named was the pastor, intimate friend and often, it is said, advisor of the late President McKinley.

The bishops-elect will be consecrated at a special service which will be on Sunday afternoon at the Lyric.

KANSAS VALUES UP.

State Tax Commission Boosts the Figures Submitted by Railroad Men.

Topeka, Kan.—The assessed value of all railroad property in Kansas, as fixed by the Kansas tax commissioners, is \$356,064,599.80. The commission practically has completed its work of assessing the roads. Each road was taken separately and its assessment was made. Then the total for each line were taken, and after this an adjustment of one road to another was taken.

The railroad men will be greatly surprised at the assessment. Under the new tax law and requirements of the commission everything must be assessed at its actual cash value. The railroad officials were supposed to make their returns on this basis, but their total returns showed only about \$200,000,000. Last year the assessment was \$70,000,000 and the year before \$61,000,000. Heretofore the roads have been assessed at about one-fifth of what was supposed to be their actual cash value.

The tax commission spent three weeks traveling over the different railroad lines. The members studied railroad properties and the reports made by the railroads. When they found that property was not returned at the actual figures the commission fixed a value.

In some instances the tax returns of the lines were doubled in getting the assessed value.

Kansas to Intervene.

Topeka, Kan.—The Kansas state railroad board Tuesday filed a petition through its attorney with the interstate commerce commission, asking to be allowed to intervene in the Kansas City grain rate case. Kansas City grain men have complained of the readjustment of rates on grain to Gulf ports from Kansas points alleging it has hurt their business. The Kansas railroad commissioners want the readjustment to stand.

Kansan Injured in Pittsburg, Pa.

Pittsburg, Pa.—J. W. Duff, a druggist of Sterling, Kan., a delegate to the Men's Jubilee congress of the United Presbyterian church, was seriously injured in a street car accident late Monday. In attempting to board a car he fell under a trailer. Amputation of his right arm at the elbow was necessary. His knee was also severely hurt and he suffered scalp wounds. Mrs. Duff is with her husband.

Cleveland Strike to Go On.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"The street railway strike will proceed," said Vice President Behner of the Railway Men's union Tuesday night. President DuPont of the Municipal Traction company, said the strike is broken. An effectual stop was put to all further efforts at arbitration Tuesday by the declaration of President DuPont that he would arbitrate nothing that might interfere with the men now at work.

All for Publicity.

Lincoln, Neb.—William J. Bryan Tuesday afternoon received a telegram from Secretary Taft containing the views of the latter on publicity in regard to campaign contributions. Mr. Bryan sent a reply stating that he was much gratified with the secretary's stand for publicity.



MISS SOPHIA KITTLESEN.

HEALTH VERY POOR—RESTORED BY PE-RU-NA.

Catarrh Twenty-five Years—Had a Bad Cough.

Miss Sophia Kittlesen, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A., writes:

"I have been troubled with catarrh for nearly twenty-five years and have tried many cures for it, but obtained very little help.

"Then my brother advised me to try Peruna, and I did.

"My health was very poor at the time I began taking Peruna. My throat was very sore and I had a bad cough.

"Peruna has cured me. The chronic catarrh is gone and my health is very much improved.

"I recommend Peruna to all my friends who are troubled as I was."

PERUNA TABLETS:—Some people prefer tablets, rather than medicine in a fluid form. Such people can obtain Peruna tablets, which represent the medicinal ingredients of Peruna. Each tablet equals one average dose of Peruna.

Man-a-lin the Ideal Laxative.

Manufactured by Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

SENSIBLE CHAP.



First Girl—What did he do when you told him he mustn't see you any more?

Second Girl—Turned the lights out!

Saved From Being a Cripple for Life.

"Almost six or seven weeks ago I became paralyzed all at once with rheumatism," writes Mrs. Louis McKee, 913 Seventh street, Oakland, Cal. "It struck me in the back and extended from the hip of my right leg down to my foot. The attack was so severe that I could not move in bed and was afraid that I should be a cripple for life.

"About 12 years ago I received a sample bottle of your Liniment but never had occasion to use it, as I have always been well, but something told me that Sloan's Liniment would help me, so I tried it. After the second application I could get up out of bed, and in three days could walk, and now feel well and entirely free from pain.

"My friends were very much surprised at my rapid recovery and I was only too glad to tell them that Sloan's Liniment was the only medicine I used."

Waited for a Man.

First Cyclist—What's in the band-box, Bill, and where's the girl?

Second Cyclist—That contains my puncture-mending device. I got them mended quickly and well without lifting a finger.

First Cyclist—Tell us!

Second Cyclist—That box contains a lady's skirt and picture hat; when I puncture I've only to don them and wait!

First Cyclist—By Jove, that's clever!

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Both Sides of the Argument.

"Does your wife prefer rugs or carpets?"

"Well," answered Mr. Meekton, "rugs are more convenient. But it isn't as much fun to watch a man struggle with them."